EXHIBIT A

VERSION WITH MARKINGS TO SHOW CHANGES MADE

In the Specification:

The paragraph at page 6, lines 14-22 has been amended as follows:

Alternatively, one could create an immunoassay in which wPTH is either precipitated from solution or otherwise differentiated in a solution, as in a conventional precipitating assays or turbidometric assays. For example, one can use [using] at least three antibodies to form a precipitating mass. In addition to the initial wPTH sequence antibody and a C-terminal antibody, one can use at least a third antibody which attaches to the mid portion of PTH. The combined mass of wPTH and the at least three antibodies would form a labeled precipitating mass which can be measured by conventional techniques. Another method would be to couple the initial wPTH sequence antibody to colloidal solid supports, such as latex particles.

The paragraph at page 6, line 24 through page 7, line 4 has been amended as follows:

More specifically, one can create a signal antibody by iodinating 50 micrograms of affinity purified goat anti-(1-8) PTH antibody (Scantibodies Laboratory, Inc., Santee California, U.S.A.) by oxidation with chloramine T, incubation for 25 seconds at room temperature with 1 millicurie of 125-I radioisotope and reduction with sodium metabisulfate. Unincorporated 125-I radioisotope is separated from the 125-1-Goat anti-(1-8) PTH signal antibody by[,] passing the iodination mixture over a PD-10 desalting column (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden) and following the manufacturers instructions. The fractions collected from the desalting column are measured in a gamma counter and those fractions representing the 125-1-Goat anti-(1-8) PTH antibody are pooled and diluted to approximately 300,000 DPM (disintegrations per minute) per 100 microliters. This solution is the tracer solution to be used in the whole PTH IRMA.